# Nippon Times

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## "BIG THREE" TERMINATE POTSDAM CONFERENCE

### Joint Statement to Be Made On Friday; Truman En Route To See King George

According to a Potsdam report of August 1 received in Lisbon, the "Big Three" conference ended late tonight. Prior to the final meeting, the three Allied leaders held their final session late today and dispatches said that it was believed major decisions had been reached.

It was indicated that a final communique would be issued on Friday, a day after all the delegations had left Potsdam with a simultaneous announcement from Washington, London and Moscow. Premier Josef Stalin had fully recovered from his minor illness and was back at work conferring with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee at the final session.

Truman and his party have already left Potsdam by plane for Britain where King George will meet the President, who is expected to land at a British airport. They will meet at Plymouth and Truman will embark on the American cruiser Augusta before meeting the King. The meeting will take place on board the British battle cruiser Renown where they will take lunch and afterward the American President will return to the Augusta and the King will take leave of him there.

It was also revealed that the British Prime Minister is slated to arrive in London from Potsdam by tomorrow at the latest. His return will be followed by a further announcement of his cabinet ministers and then a list of his appointments to the junior offices of the Government.

#### Hold Long Session

On Wednesday night it looked as if the backbone of the work of the "Big Three" Conference had been broken and that the Foreign Secretaries at their meeting on Thursday morning, August 1, may draw up the final draft for agreement to be signed at the afternoon's plenary session, according to a Reuters dispatch from Potsdam quoted by a Domei report from Lisbon.

The conference met in a plenary session for three and a half hours on Wednesday afternoon. This was one of the longest sessions that the "Big Three" have held thus far and it was described as a "fruitful session" which had accomplished a great deal of progress, the report said.

That the final draft would be signed at Thursday's plenary session however, was held as in no way certain.

#### Balkan Issues Vital

The Potsdam Conference should not be content to turn a blind eye on the minor, but the potentially inflammable Balkan issues, declared the London Times in a leader on Thursday, it is reported in Stockholm.

"What is needed is the determination on the part of the major powers to restrain the ambitions and ardor of intemperate politicians on both sides to use their influence to bring into power in the Balkan countries a government as broadly representative as possible and free at the same time from extreme forms of ideological or nationalist extravagance and finally to concert between themselves the general lines on which these delicate problems of access to the Mediterranean should be solved," the leader stressed.

"Historical precedent shows," it further stated, "that the Balkan rivalries became important only when rival claimants for territory or prestige are able to rely on the exclusive support of the different great powers. It is the task of the powers represented at the Potsdam Conference to take the initiative of establishing in good time policies of consultation and cooperation through which alone these potential dangers will be averted."

The Times recalled that the most recent crises in southeastern Europe have revolved around one or other of the three outlets of the Danubian states to the Mediterranean—through Trieste, through the straits and through Salonika. The Trieste crisis of a few weeks ago was ended by postponement rather than a solution the Times said. The straits question was ripe for another international discussion, the paper pointed out, and the recent exchange of acrimonious speeches between Greek Prime Minister Admiral Voulgaris and Marshal Tito showed that the question of Macedonia which ultimately involves the future of Salonika might again become a serious European issue.

"It is regrettable that the Belgrade Government should have done so little to restrain its Macedonian firebrand," the leader stated. "The fault is, however, not all on one side. Men in power in Athens today are unrepentant nationalists. One of their main accusations against their EAM opponents during the civil war was that the latter were 'tools of the Slavs'."

## *American Casualties In Philippines Reach 55,562, Stimson Says*

**The United States War Department through Secretary of War Henry Stimson on July 30 announced that the American casualties in the Philippines totaled 55,562 of which 12,063 were killed, 43,095 wounded and 404 missing, it was disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.**

## PETAIN'S LAWYERS TO ASK FOR TRIAL POSTPONEMENT

### Laval to Be Called as Defense Witness in Effort to Save Marshal From Death Penalty

Marshal Henri Phillippe Petain's lawyers said Tuesday night that they would ask for a postponement of the treason trial to call the longtime fugitive Pierre Laval, who surrendered Wednesday, as a defense witness in an effort to save the former Vichy chief from a death sentence, according to a Paris dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, who surrendered to the American army authorities near Linz, Austria, in the American occupation zone on Wednesday, arrived in Strasburg on Thursday, August 1, and was immediately put on a train for Paris, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich quoting a Strasburg dispatch.

Laval, accompanied by his wife, landed on Wednesday at Horsching near Linz, Austria after flying from Barcelona. A Madrid semi-official statement issued on Wednesday night made it plain that Laval had been ejected from Spain. The statement said that orders were given that Laval shall return to the point of origin in the same plane that brought him from Germany.

Meanwhile, a Paris dispatch said that the news of the impending return of the former Vichy Premier to France caused a sensation in French legal circles connected with the Petain trial. Andre Mornet, public prosecutor in the Petain trial, said it was possible that Laval might be called to give evidence at the trial. Well-informed circles in Paris expect Laval's arrest will prolong the Petain trial as both the prosecution and defense are anxious to call him as a witness.

## FIX BOUNDARIES IN BERLIN

### Occupation Powers Reach Agreement on Other Vital Issues

Agreement has been reached on the boundaries between the occupation zones in Berlin, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated August 1.

Another decision is the restriction to the minimum of the number of refugees entering Berlin to avoid complicating the food situation.

It has also been announced that political meetings and public gatherings can be held in Berlin if permission is given in advance.

#### Settling Vienna's Problems

Representatives of Britain the United States, Russia and France in Vienna, are discussing how to get the city running normally again. Problems of supply, labor public safety and economy have been tackled, and affairs of administration are now being worked out, according to a August 1 Stockholm dispatch.

## U.S. Admits Tough Battle

Regarding the war situation on Bougainville Island, MacArthur's headquarters made the following statement, it is reported in a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 31, quoting a Manila report: "As the American forces move from island to island, food supplies are still being sent to Bougainville where fierce battles are going on. The Americans have half of the Japanese positions in their hands, but due to a flood and concentric Japanese gunfire, they are unable to push on. The operation along the hilly road is as difficult as that waged at Kokoda in New Guinea.

## Egypt Asks Troops' Removal

A memorandum by the Egyptian Wafd (Nationalist) calling for the evacuation of foreign troops from Egypt and the handing over of the Suden has been sent to the British Government, a spokesman of the Wafd Party said on Wednesday night, it is revealed in a Cairo dispatch reaching Lisbon.

## NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS MEETS FOR FIRST TIME

### Business Limited to Election of Speaker—Churchill, Eden Take Opposition Seats

Britain's new House of Commons met Wednesday afternoon but only for the business of electing its speaker, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

Reporters described the chamber as seldom more animated or crowded. And Labor members loudly cheered their new cabinet ministers as they took their seats for the first time on the government's front bench.

The new leader of the House, Herbert Morrison, was especially cheered. There were loud cheers again when former Prime Minister Churchill entered and took the accustomed seat on the Opposition front bench beside Anthony Eden.

A senior Labor back bencher proposed the reelection as speaker of Colonel Cliften Brown, and a Conservative member seconded it.

In the meanwhile, Professor Harold Laski, Chairman of the British Labor Party National Executive, talked in a broadcast to America Tuesday night about Labor's program of nationalization.

He said the Bank of England was going to be socialized, and the erection of investments planned as part of the program of industrial reorganization. Then would follow the nationalization of mines and electrical power of the iron and steel industry. The program would follow the broad outline of the Tennessee Valley Authority scheme; planned production by the state for community consumption in a considerable section of Britain's economic life in the next five years.

#### Attlee Outlines Policy

In an article copyrighted by the Cooperation Press Service and published in Tuesday's San Francisco Chronicle, Britain's Prime Minister Clement Attlee outlined the policy of the British Labor Party which last week gained its first clear majority in the House of Commons since its establishment 39 years ago, it is disclosed in a San Francisco dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Attlee's article said: "The first duty of the Labor Government as any other government in Britain must be to do its utmost to see that the war against Japan is brought to a succeful conclusion."

The Prime Minister also stressed that the "Labor Party holds that it is vital that Great Britain, the United States and Russia continue to work together."

"The Labor Government will seek to remove the causes of war," Attlee continued, "especially by the promotion of international trade and of raising the standards of life all over the world. It will seek to remove as far as possible all barriers that hamper free exchange of goods and services between nations."

Concerning India, Attlee declared: "Believing in the principles of self-government, the Labor Government will try to help the Indian peoples to solve the difficult problem of introducing a full self-government into the great continent containing 400,000,000 souls."

Attlee added: "To the great task of world cooperation and promotion of peace, the Labor Government will bring the consistent record of the labor movements in international affairs, its many contacts with workers and organizations all over the world, especially those with the Dominions, the United States and Britain's nearest neighbors on the continent of Europe, and its sympathy with all those who are struggling for freedom, democracy and social justice."

The new Prime Minister emphasized, "Organized labor in Britain realizes to the full that the prosperity of Britain and its people depends on the prosperity of other nations."

## Iran Dismisses Leftists

The Moscow radio reported from Teheran on Thursday that the Iranian Government has dismissed many leading personalities of the Persian broadcasting service "because they had engaged a staff with democratic and leftist ideas," a Domei dispatch from Moscow said. This news was considered especially significant since the Soviet organs of late have repeatedly attacked the Iranian Government's alleged anti-Soviet attitude.

## India Governors Meet

The conference of governors of the Indian provinces called by the Viceroy started in New Delhi on August 2 and adjourned after a sesson of two hours, according to Lisbon dispatch.

## *His Majesty Sends Messenger to First Line; Heroes Respond With Renewed War Pledge*

To convey His solicitude over the air operations at a time when the war situation has assumed a serious nature, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to dispatch Aide-de-Camp Ogata to the first line.

**Upon receiving the Imperial message, the Supreme Commander on the spot said with awe, "Through the Imperial messenger, the officers and men on the first line were informed of the gracious solicitude of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Furthermore, the Imperial messenger inspected the actual aerial duels and the training as well, and we, the officers and men, were profoundly impressed by the August concern over our welfare.**

"The war situation has grown in severity but the day when Japan will smash the invaders with one stroke is near. In these critical times, the Air Forces have the duty of crushing the enemy forces on the sea.

"Their Imperial Majesties' solicitude over the Japanese Air Forces has simply overwhelmed us with gratitude, and the Commander and his men expect to perform their respective duties in full realization of their important misson so as to meet Their Imperial Majesties' expectations."

## YENAN TROOPS RETREAT FROM YEHTAISHAN CITY

### Chungking Reinforcements in Frontier Area Assume Position for Mass Offensive

The armed conflict between the Chungking and Yenan forces in central Kiangsi Province is continuing and Yenan's troops have been forced to withdraw from Yehtaishan, according to a Shanghai report to Domei, relaying a Hsinhwa News Agency dispatch dated July 29.

The Yenan forces in Yehtaishan were attacked by the 59th Division and the Third Reserve Division of the Chungking Army and were thus obliged to retreat to the rear on July 27.

The Chungking forces made their second attack on Yehtaishan on July 23 but they made no headway due to the fierce restance of the Yenan army. As a result, Third Division of Chungking's 16th Army was sent as reinforcements, and since July 24 a large number of fieldguns, trench mortars and rocket guns, recently brought from the United States, were used against the Yenan troops.

Meanwhile another report said that the Chungking Army has dispatched the temporary organized 50th Division as a reinforcements to the Chekiang-Kansu-Ningsin frontier area.

The 50th Division assumed a battle position on a line 100 kilometers north of Sian on July 17 and is now planning a general offensive against the Yenan troops. On the other hand, the Yenan army under the command of Ho Lung is watching the new development and bolstering its defense structure.

#### Yenan Troops Withdraw

The Associated Press on Tuesday reported that the Chinese 'Communists Yenan radio on Monday night said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops had forced the Communist troops to withdraw from the Communist-controlled Yeh Tai Shan area in northwestern China after intense fighting, it is disclosed in the report reaching Lisbon on July 31.

The broadcast said, according to the AP, that the withdrawal of the Communist troops was ordered after the Chungking forces bombarded the area at the southern tip of the Communists' Shensi-Ninghsia border region.

Yenan said the shelling began on July 24 after the Communist troops had repulsed "repeated" attacks and Chiang's troops had been reinforced.

"Large numbers of field guns, trench mortars and American supplied bazockas kept up intense bombardment," the dispatch said. It added that the "8th Route Forces stuck bravely to their positions for three days."

#### Seen As Political Rift

By Arrangement with the Asahi

SHANGHAI, July 30.—The armed clashes between the Chungking and Yenan troops were of more political nature than military in view of the fact that the battles took place in the wake of the manifestation of a compromising attitude by the People's Political Council toward the Yenan regime in relation to the convening of the National Assembly, and furthermore, as the armed clashes occurred right after the Moscow talks, the Chungking military maneuvers against Yenan have assumed political importance.

To think that the recent clashes will develop into a large-scale armed struggle between the two opposing regimes is superficial speculation, it is further commented.

Chungking has declared its intention to bring about a political solution to the Chungking-Yenan issue. The recent Chungking statement declaring that it has found a new measure to handle the Chungking-Yenan relations reveals the fact that the conflict between the two regimes has assumed an international aspect. It is apparent that both Chungking and Yenan wish to make their intentions known to the United States and the Soviet Union, of evading armed clashes as much as possible.

The speculations that the issue relating to the reorganization of the Chungking administration may speedily approach realization because of the recent conference of the People's Political Council and of the Chungking-Yenan clashes and that the joint assembly of Chungking and Yenan may be convened in the future are worthy of note.

## CHIANG ORGAN APPROVES ADHERENCE TO CHARTER

### Security Plan and Monetary Agreement to Be Ratified Soon, Wang Reveals

The Supreme National Defense Council in Chungking approved on Tuesday China's adherence to the United Nations Charter after giving hearings on the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement, according to a Lisbon report dated August 1.

Dr. Wang Shih-cheih, Chungking Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the United Nations Charter and the Monetary Agreement will be ratified very soon.

Following that it will be indorsed by the President of the Republic of China to make it legal, he added.

Continuing, he declared, "We are adhering faithfully to the United Nations Charter, and China will do everything in her power to help the United Nations Organization.

"China will continue to promote fuller collaboration with the United States, Great Britain the Soviet Union and France in whose hands the destiny of the world largely remains."

Wang added that in dealing with Japan, China will not pursue a policy of vengence, but is determined to see that the requirements of justice and security be adequately met.

## SEA TRANSPORT BOLSTERED

### Navy Minister Orders Ship Crews To Form Fighting Corps

The Navy Minister on Wednesday ordered the crews of ships to organize Volunteer Fighting Corps to effectively carry out sea transportation in the decisive stage of the war. Thus the fighting spirit of the crews will be bolstered and their discipline tightened, thereby frustrating the enemy's attempt to disrupt our sea transportation setup.

The Ship Crews' Volunteer Fighting Corps will be formed of the crews and reserve crews of steamships and motor ships operated by the Shipping Headquarters. The crew of each ship will be formed into a unit, while reserve crews will be attached to the units at their respective detailed localities. Hospital ships are not included in this arrangement.

The Ship Crews' Volunteer Corps will be placed under the control of the Navy, and the actual supervision and direction of the Corps will be taken over by the Shipping Headquarters. Matters concerning the operation of ships will be directed under the regulations for enforcing the united operation of ships as heretofore.

As the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps was formed on August 1, the entire land and sea transport workers have now been organized into Volunteer Fighting Corps.

## Canadian Governor Named

According to an Ottawa report of August 1 received in Stockholm quoting a London dispatch, the Canadian Government upon its reorganization has announced the appointment by King George VI of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander to succeed the Earl of Athlone as the new Governor-General of Canada. Field Marshal Alexander has been the Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean since 1934 and at 53 is the youngest field marshal in the British army.

## NIPPON UNITS IN BURMA CAPTURE 3 VITAL POINTS

### Now Surging Along Toungoo-Pegu Road in Dash Toward Mandaley Highway

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, August 1.—The Japanese Units which crossed the Sittang River on a dash toward the Mandalay highway, launched a mass general offensive along the Toungoo-Pegu road on July 20.

The enemy forces, consisting of the Indian 17th Division and the British 2nd and 19th Divisions are now madly attempting to check the Japanese onrush but our troops have already occupied Oktwin, 10 kilometers south of Toungoo, Pyoo, and Penegon and are pushing their drive further eastward.

#### War Results Bared

By T. TOKUNAGA, K. KASUGAI and S. SHIMAMURA

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, August 1.—The Japanese Forces entrenched in the Kalaw-Loi Lom road adjusted their first line to the hilly areas and completed all preparations to smash the enemy onslaught. Under pouring rain, bitter fighting is still raging unabated on the Kalaw-Loi Lom road.

The war results obtained by the Japanese Forces in the middle of last month follows:

Enemy bodies left behind, 102. war trophies captured included three automatic carbines, two automatic rifles, six rifles, 25 guns and a considerable amount of ammunition. Also one tank was put out of commission.

In the course of the operations along the Sittang River, Japanese Units captured 15 7.7-millimeter rifles, four light machineguns, five automatic carbines, one 60-millimeter trench mortars, four 88-millimeter fieldguns, one tractor, 470 rounds of shells for 88-millimeter fieldguns, 730 rounds of shells for 81-millimeter trench mortars and others war weapons.

## BORNEO ENEMY HIT HARD

### Suffers 3,000 Casualties in Period From July 1 to 27

By M. MATSUBAYASHI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 30.—The enemy forces on the Balik Papan front are being nailed down to one spot so that their attacks have been extremely limited. On top of this, the organized Japanese shock attacks have been increased in intensity this adding to the enemy troubles.

In cooperation with the air units Japanese troops have made innumerable shock attacks at many places so that in the period from July 1 to 27, 3000 enemy soldiers have been killed or wounded, five heavy tanks and eight medium tanks put out of commission, and explosions caused at one ammunition dump and five supply depots. Moreover, 16 camps, four vehicles, three heavy arms, one howitzer and seven trench mortars were blasted.

#### Japanese Planes Active

Special to the Nippon Times

Japanese Air Units in the Borneo area attacked Brunei and Miri shortly after 5 a.m. on July 30.

At Brunei, the Japanese scored four hits on plane hangars and carried out strafing attacks. At Miri, they bombed the pier and military barracks.

## Bradley Heads Bureau

The United States Army Personnel Bureau announced on July 30 the formal appointment of General Omar Bradley, former commander of the 12th Army Corps, as director of the bureau, according to a Washington report quoted in a Domei dispatch of July 31 from Lisbon. Bradley was already appointed by President Truman to be head of the personnel bureau on June 7. He has recently returned home to take up his new duties.

## Ku Chung-Chen Dies

Ku Chung-chen, President of the Nanking Control Yuan, who was receiving medical attention at Wuhsi, died on July 31 at the age of 66, according to a Domei report from Nanking. He was a native of Kiangsu Province.

## Kawai in Shanghai

Tatsuo Kawai, adviser to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, arrived in Shanghai on July 30 on a tour of inspection, according to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai. He will proceed to Nanking on August 1 and after an overnight's stay is expected to return home via Peking.

## *His Majesty Sends Congratulatory Wire To Burma State Head*

**His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a telegram of congratulation to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, on August 1, on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Burma.**

## 400 B-29'S RAID KEIHIN NIIGATA, IBARAKI AREAS

### Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Mito, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Nagaoka Hit Wednesday Night

More than 400 B-29's attacked various places in the Eastern Army District for six hours from about 9 p.m. Wednesday, the Eastern Army District Headquarters and the Yokosuka Naval Station Headquarters jointly announced at 10:30 a.m. Thursday.

The announcement follows:

The first wave of some 150 aircraft, coming by way of Sagami Bay, bombed Tsurumi and Kawasaki. Fifty other B-29's appeared over Niigata by way of Toyama and carried out incendiary attacks against the Nagaoka area.

The second wave, made up by two formations each comprising some 130 planes, coming by way of Boso Peninsula and Sagami Bay, mainly raided the Mito area, Hachioji, and Tachikawa with incendiaries. As a result of the aforementioned enemy attacks, considerable damage was inflicted on Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Mito, Hachioji, Tachikawa and Nagaoka.

Out of about 600 enemy planes that raided the Eastern Army District and the Tokai and Central Army Districts as well as Chosen on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 11 and damaged 27, according to results known up to early Thursday morning.

#### Izu Oshima Attacked

A small number of enemy carrier planes raided Izu Oshima Island early Wednesday morning. Simultaneously, an enemy cruiser and three destroyers approached the island and carried out a bombardment.

#### Submarine Shells Tamakomai

One enemy submarine carried out a 15-minute bombardment against Tamakomai, the Hokkaido, in a dense fog from about 6:30 p.m. Tuesday. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

#### Planes From Okinawa Active

Ten-odd Okinawa-based B-24's, three P-38's, about 80 P-47's and P-51's and 60 B-29's raided Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures and the Satsuma and Osumi Peninsulas from 11 a.m. Wednesday. After attacking airfields, shipping and military establishments, the enemy fled.

#### Nanking Area Raided

Four P-51's of the China-based American air force appeared over the Nanking area at about 12:40 a.m. Wednesday and machinegunned some vessels in the vicinity of Hsiakwan and Pukow, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated August 2. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

## CHIANG FORCES CRUSHED

### North Indo-China Sector Sees Only Petty Attacks

Only petty attacks by a small number of soldiers are being carried out in the vicinity of the borderline in north Indo-China by the Chungking army which is evidently sending reinforcements from the rear and adjusting their positions, according to a Domei report from Hanoi on August 1.

On the morning of July 26 about 700 enemy soldiers, believed to belong to a different mobile force showed signs of attempting infiltration into the Muong Khoai area in Tunghing but the Japanese Garrison forces, forestalling the enemy move, made an attack on them and put them to rout. As a result in the Muong Khoai sector over 50 enemy soldiers were left dead while firearms and ammunition were also captured.

## Clark Reaches Italy

General Mark W. Clark, Commander of the U.S. Forces in Austria, arrived in Verona, Italy, by plane from Brazil on July 30, said a report from Vienna reaching Lisbon.

## 1,021 ENEMY PLANES HIT OVER JAPAN LAST MONTH

### Nippon Air, Sea Units Sink, Damage 21 Warcraft in Okinawa, Pacific Areas

Japanese Army and Navy Forces are now strengthening fighting preparations to meet any enemy invasion, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

In the same communique, it was revealed that the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged a total of 1,021 enemy aircraft, including 99 B-29 bombers and about 878 carrier-borne planes in counterattacking operations launched during the month of July.

Japanese Air and Sea Units that are relentlessly attacking the enemy sank or damaged 21 warcraft besides blasting the military installations at more than 26 places in the Okinawa area as well as in the Pacific within a little over one month after mid-June while Imperial Convoy Forces sank or damaged five enemy submarines in the Japanese neighboring waters, the communique concluded:

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE**

**5 p.m. August 1**

"1. Our Army and Navy Forces are now steadily strengthening war preparations against the enemy invasion.

"2. A part of our Anti-Air Raid Forces counterattacked the enemy planes that raided the Japanese mainland. Of the said counterattacking battle results obtained in July, those which have become known follow:

Large aircraft:
  Shot down 43 planes (of which 29 were B-29 bombers)
  Damaged about 100 (of which about 70 were B-29's)
Carrier-borne aircraft:
  Shot down.... 478 planes
  Damaged ... about 400 planes

"Considerable damage was caused to our cities, factories and warships but damage done to various military establishments, including air bases, was slight.

"3. Our Air Units are continuing to attack the enemy air bases as well as warships in the Okinawa area since last reported.

"Battle results that have become known on and after June 25 up to July 31 follow:

Sunk:
  2 Cruisers
  1 Cruiser or Destroyer
  2 Destroyers
  2 Transports
  3 Warships of Unidentified category
Damaged:
  1 Cruiser
  1 Destroyer
  3 Warships of Unidentified Category
Airfields blasted or set ablaze: more than 26 places

"4. Of the results gained by our Submarine Units in attacking the enemy supply lanes in the Pacific area, those known up to the present since the middle of June follow:

Sunk:
  2 Transports
Damaged:
  1 Battleship
  1 Oil Tanker
  2 Transports

"5. Our Convoy Forces sank three enemy submarines and damaged two others, chiefly in the neighboring waters of the Japanese mainland after mid-June."

#### Challenging Invasion Attempt

Preparations have now been steadily strengthened by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy to challenge any enemy invasion or landing operation on the Japanese mainland.

Despite the fact that some cities, towns, factories and war vessels on our side were hit considerably, damage caused to Japanese air bases and important industrial sectors was, however, extremely slight. Consequently, preparations for the forthcoming decisive battle have not been affected at all.

As was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters, Japanese land, sea and air forces that are valiantly counterattacking the enemy forces at sea and in the air have already dealt tremendous losses to the American air forces which lost more than 1,000 aircraft of various kinds, including "Flying Fortresses" and carrier-borne planes, within less than the short period of one month and a half after mid-June.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Japanese Wild Eagles are launching ceaseless offensives against the enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island and the airfields on the same island and [illegible]

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# INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY TO RESUME PRODUCTION

## Factories to Start Operation From August 15 in Soviet-Occupied Sectors

All industrial enterprises in the Russian-occupied Germany whose installations are intact or partially intact are to resume production by August 15, the New York Herald Tribune correspondent reported from Berlin on July 29, according to a delayed report reaching Lisbon.

His dispatch said that Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the Soviet occupation forces, issued the order which was published on July 29 in the Taegliche Rundschau, Red Army newspaper, for the German population.

The correspondent continued in part: "The order will apply almost exclusively to the small light industries since the great majority of the larger plants are stripped of machinery by the Russian authorities and are in no position to resume production.

"Although the order applies to 'all industrial enterprises' it mentions specifically those which produce solid and liquid fuel, electrical energy, synthetic fertilizers and raw materials and semi-finished goods for other industries.'

"The products are to be sold to occupation troops, to factories and to the population at prices prevailing in 1944.

"Factory owners are to be held responsible for beginning production before the expiration of the time limit.

"Presidents of the provincial governments and the mayor of Berlin are responsible for providing the plants with raw materials, fuel, electricity, transportation and labor and for seeing that the workers get their food rations."

# COMMENT ON ELECTION

## Britishers Feared Postwar Idleness, Declare U.S. Senators

The Churchill Government in Britain was ousted by an electorate fearful of postwar idleness, Senators Robert E. Wagner of New York and James E. Murray of Montana, both Democrats, pointed out on July 31, in support of the "Full Employment Legislation," backed by Wagner and seven other Congressional sponsors which is now pending before the U.S. Senate, according to a Washington dispatch dated July 31 to Lisbon.

Wagner, opening the debate in the Senate committee on the measure declared that the "war-weary British were not satisfied that the Churchill Government was sufficiently resolute in its determination to achieve full postwar employment," and added that full employment in America "is the most vital single requirement for lasting peace among all the peoples of the earth."

Warning that serious difficulties were in store for the capitalists in America, Murray supported the measure, saying that a program was necessary which "will ensure employment opportunity for all Americans who are willing to work."

# FEARS U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

## Senate Predicts Crisis Unless Reconversion Plan Expedited

A special United States Senate committee predicted a crisis in the United States economy with widespread unemployment unless the Government accelerated the industrial reconversion program, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon on August 1. A sudden end of the war many believe will put millions out of work perhaps tens of millions, the report added.

The Government, however, at the moment is more concerned with anti-deflationary rather than anti-inflationary measures. Businessmen fear that the Government's anti-deflationary proposals—indefinite price control, wage and social security increases and "compensatory spending" by the Government—would themselves cause deflation by raising costs.

On the other hand, the report added, the slow pace of reconversion, the failure to release surplus goods and the return of American soldiers are greatly increasing inflation.

# *1,021 Enemy Planes Hit Over Japan Last Month*

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and day out, and achieving brilliant battle results as clarified by the Imperial Headquarters.

In cooperation with the land and air forces, Imperial Submarine Units also are active in the Pacific and are incessantly striking the enemy to paralyze his supply lanes. They sank or damaged six enemy warcraft, including two transports, one battleship, one oil tanker and two transports since the middle of June.

# *Lend-Lease Accord Between U.S., Iraq Signed in Washington*

**A lead-lease agreement between Iraq and the United States was signed at the U.S. State Department on Thursday, August 1, by acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew and Ali Jamdat, Iraq Minister to Washington, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report. The State Department announced that the provisions of the agreement were similar to those signed with a number of other governments. The agreement together with the accompanying exchange of notes formalizes the understanding of the two governments.**

# NATIONWIDE RAIL STRIKE THREATENED IN BRITAIN

## Biggest Travel Weekend of Year Hangs in Balance as 500,000 Workers May Quit Work

What is expected to be Britain's biggest travel weekend of the year in view of the nationwide bank holiday this Sunday hangs in the balance on Thursday night as the managers of the British railways are again conferring with the trade union officials in the final attempt to break the deadlock which involves 500,000 railway workers and may, if unsolved, develop into a nationwide railway strike, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm on August 1.

The report said that many thousands of people have been preparing for the traditional seaside holiday, and large numbers have been queuing to get their tickets now in good time for the big weekend rush on the stations.

Whether the transport—including 40 special relief trains planned by one railway line—will be available for them depends on the talks in which the workers' demands for better conditions and improved pay are being discussed on Thursday night.

Meanwhile, hundreds of dockers also on Thursday stood at the entrance to the Surrey docks (London) and watched troops unload essential cargoes from six ships lying there. The use of the troops was decided on because of the dockers' "go slow" policy over a wage dispute.

Reuters said that when these ships have been turned around, no further vessels will be brought into the Surrey docks until the dispute is settled.

It is officially stated, the report added, that Britain lost about 200,000 working days through 205 strikes which either began or were continued in June. In addition, 129,000 working days were lost by strikes in May.

The latest threat of a transport strike is at Huddesfield (Yorkshire) where the men of the corporation passenger transport have threatened to take three Sundays off if the employers do not withdraw the three-day suspension notice given to the conductors.

# U.S. COAL LACK PREDICTED

## Industries Likely to Operate on Four-Day Week Next Winter

C. J. Potter, U.S. Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, predicted on Tuesday that if the present coal shortage in the United States continues, much of America's industries would be forced on a four-day week next winter, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon. He said that the industries likely to be affected include the steel mills.

Harold Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, testifying with Potter, told the Senate War Investigating Committee that the next winter would be the "coldest of the war" unless sufficient miners are released quickly from military service to increase coal production, the report added.

Both Ickes and Potter agreed that the release of 30,000 miners from the armed services by October 1 and the release of additional men for the railroads would go far to prevent the coal shortages.

## Swedish Cabinet Formed

King Gustav of Sweden on Tuesday announced the new Socialist Government for Sweden with Per Albin Hansson as Prime Minister and Oesten Unden as Foreign Minister, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm. Per Albin Hansson was the Prime Minister in the coalition cabinet.

## Suspends B-17 Production

The U.S. military authorities have decided to suspend the production of P-17 "air fortress" in order to strengthen the production of B-29's. In this connection, a Washington dispatch reported that the examination of the final "air fortress" was completed on July 29 and the planes would be delivered to the government on July 30, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 30 reported.

# GERMANY WAS NOT BEATEN IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

## Lack of Material Power Led to Defeat, Says Education Ministry Official Inumaru

"Germany was never defeated in the field of science—she maintained her brilliant traditions to the last as a nation of science," said Hideo Inumaru, chief of the educational training section of the Education Ministry, who recently returned from Berlin, in an interview with the Asahi. Mr. Inumaru studied science in Berlin as an official of the Education Ministry and concurrently a professor of the First Higher School.

"I arrived in Berlin in the spring of 1943, the time when General Rommel was compelled to retreat along the North African front. I was surprised to see scientific facilities and establishments being thoroughly evacuated even at that time. Important establishments such as aircraft factories were naturally dispersed systematically so that production could be carried smoothly. The flair for organization possessed by the German people, which is one of their strong points, was fully displayed in this field also.

"The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, one of the leading research laboratories in Germany, was immediately evacuated to southern Germany together with its staff headed by Professor Heisenberg. On the other hand, Professor Grenzel, an authority on atom researches, and of the physic institute of Berlin University, remained calm and cool at their posts in midst of enemy bombing. Professor Grenzel is reported to have said that unless the Government orders him to evacuate, he will stick to his post.

"First-rate scientific magazines were published up to the last moment and no signs of deterioration could be seen in the contents of these magazines and in the quality of their paper. Regardless of the fact that a large-scale curtailment of publications was decided as a result of the all-out mobilization following the attempted assassination of Fuehrer Hitler, Professor Heisenberg showed the calm and detached attitude of a scholar by publishing a thick volume containing the results of his new research.

"The Holschugsrat (Science Mobilization Committee) with Field-Marshal Goering at its head existed as a central organ and controlled and united scientific administration required by the nation and conducted a powerful management. New weapons like the V-1 saw the light of day with the Holschugsrat as the source of their birth. The V-1 weapon impressed the entire world and was the result of hard work and painstaking experiments.

"It is apparent that numerous new weapons had almost reached the stage of perfection and that these new weapons would have had created the opportunity of turning the tide of war in favor of Germany if the enemy had not carried out their thorough bombing.

"It was noticed that the Holschugsrat had in the beginning limited the subjects of its researches to only those directly connected with the war and that it had left basic studies to a later time. However, the Holschugsrat arrived at a conclusion later that getter results could be obtained by conducting basic researches. Five hundred scientists, who were necessary for this work, were therefore recalled from the front by the Holschugsrat. We should take this example for edification later on.

"Enemy bombing became more and more furious in the final stage of the war. We realized that every building would be changed into a heap of debris by the bombing. Even the solid and sturdy buildings in Berlin were not able to escape destruction by direct hits. With the exception of bunkers, so-called air defense forts which look like tochkas, no building could avoid destruction through a direct hit by a one-ton or two-ton bomb. Bunkers were built at only two or three spots in Berlin. Although people say that buildings in Berlin are strong there is but a few ferro-concrete structures among them. I believe therefore that the big buildings in Japan, which are mainly ferro-concrete, would prove to be stronger than expected.

"Although the quality of foodstuffs in Berlin was poor, the quantity was abundant. This may be due to the experiences undergone by Germany in the first World War in the matter of foodstuffs. There was no defect in the food situation and the scientists, too, were all fully prepared to cope with the food situation.

"Then why was Germany defeated? Her defeat, in a word, was due to the difference in military strength. In other words, Germany's defeat was due to her great inferiority in material power and in the combined unity of human and material resources compared with the enemy. Germany also suffered from a dearth of manpower. It also cannot be overlooked that Germany had constantly judged the difference in quantity of materials between her and the enemy on the basis which was beyond the scientific limit, namely, beyond the scope of victory or defeat.

"I moved to Mecklenburg in northern Germany on May 2 where I discovered myself in the midst of an artillery battle between the Reich Army and the Soviet forces. The artillery fire suddenly ceased after two hours. I scrambled out of the ditch in which I had taken shelter and discovered the town of Mecklenburg full with Soviet troops. We received the protection of the Soviet soldiers there. I heard later on that the German troops had retreated when they had discovered that they were no match for the Soviet troops in the number of cannons and shells.

"The Germans possess a scientific character which tells them to retreat when they discover that they are numerically inferior to the enemy without putting up further resistance or charging into the enemy. The German people display their greatest strength when they are numerically superior to the enemy but simply crumble away when they are pushed back. We feel an unlimited faith in the basic strength of Japan after having seen the cause of Germany's defeat."

## Railway Accepts Parcels

From August 1 the Tokyo Railway Bureau will accept general parcels and baggages. There are restrictions on the number of parcels or baggages to persons other than air raid victims, the persons who are under compulsion to move, the old and young and pregnant women who are moving, may send to addresses in the Tohoku, Joetsu and Shinetsu districts. Up to August 1 no general parcels and baggages were accepted by the bureau. Parcels destined for addresses in Tokyo Metropolis and Kawasaki and Yokohama are accepted on condition that they are to be called for.

### New Chuo Schedule

An additional up and down electric train was run on the Chuo line between Asakawa and Otsuki stations from August 1. The up-train leaves Otsuki at 6:10 a.m. and Uenohara at 6:40 a.m. and arrives at Asakawa at 7:06 a.m. The down-train leaves Uenohara at 7:05 a.m. and leaves Uenohara at 7:39 a.m. and arrives at 8:22 a.m.

## Indian Troops Return

Contingents of Indian troops are now beginning to return home after service in Europe and the Middle East. One such party arrived in Karachi by train Tuesday. It was accorded a rousing reception, and a message from General Air Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India, was read out to the returning soldiers by Brigadier L. Shaw, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

## Connally Sees Ratification

**According to a Washington report of July 30 received in Lisbon, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted today that other nations will follow the lead of the United States with the early ratification of the United Nations Charter, which the U.S. Senate on Saturday overwhelmingly approved to become a member of the World Security Organization established under the Charter.**

## Vehicles Sent to Pacific

The base command of the Allied forces in London announced on July 30 that the first instalment of 35,000 vehicles belonging to the American forces which are to be sent to the Pacific front from Britain had already left Britain, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei based on a report from London.

## Hori Succeeds Hiyama

Tadatsugu Hori, procurator of the Supreme Court, under date of July 31 was appointed Chief Procurator of the Fukui District Court succeeding Chief Procurator H. Hiyama of the latter court, who was killed in the recent enemy air raid of Fukui.

## Bread in Place of Rice

One pound of bread or rolls per person at 28 sen a pound, equivalent to 300 grams of rice to be subtracted from the ordinary rice ration will be rationed in the 35 wards of Tokyo, Hachioji City and in the Tama districts from the beginning of August.

## Train, Tram Schedules

Trains and trams of the various lines are running between the following points, as of noon Thursday.

Tokaido—Up trains from Toyohashi to Tokyo Down trains from Tokyo to Iwata.

Joban—Up trains from Taira to Tokyo. Down trains from Tokyo to Akatsuka.

Shinetsu—Up trains from Higashi Sanjo to Tokyo. Down trains from Tokyo to Kashiwazaki.

Joetsu—Between Echigo and Kawaguchi.

Chuo—From Tachikawa.

Tsurumi—Suspended.

# WAY TO VICTORY OPENED BY OKINAWA CAMPAIGN

## Asahi Correspondents See Lesson in Exploits of Special Attack Corps

That the Okinawa campaign, in which the Special Attack Corps played a great part by sending to the bottom of the ocean or otherwise incapacitating more than 600 enemy war vessels, many with all, men and materials, on board, opened for Japan the road to victory in the coming battle of the Japanese mainland, is the opinion of Tsunekata Shishikura, a member of the Military Press Corps. Mr. Shishikura's opinion is endorsed by another member of the Military Press Corps, Shinya Saito. Both men are correspondents of the Asahi and were at a Special Attack Corps base during the Okinawa battle, in which the Corps rendered distinguished services by spilling a tremendous amount of enemy blood, a fact which is universal knowledge. The Asahi publishes a conversation, in which the two men discuss the coming battle of the Japanese mainland. The conversation follows:

Shishikura: How did the members of the Special Attack Corps feel when the Okinawa battle situation ended in the manner it did?

Saito: Put your mind at ease on that score. There was no sign of a decline in their spirit. A commanding officer said to me that his confidence had been enhanced in consequence of the campaign.

Shishikura: I am glad that all members of the Special Attack Corps are in good spirit and ardent. We knew for a long time that the forces on the spot had very hard fighting to do. When we learned from the newspapers for the first time in the early part of July that the commander of the forces on the spot and his chief staff officer had died in a manner becoming them our reverence for them knew no bounds. I am sure that the deaths of these officers struck the members of the Special Attack Corps with some undefinable feeling. Some of them said to me that their hearts filled with sorrow and mortification. Others said that they were very, very sorry. Most of them said nothing. They could not find words to express their feelings and probably shed invisible tears of sorrow. Really I cannot find words to describe the feelings of the members of the Special Attack Corps when they learned of the deaths of the two officers—diverse feelings which were a combination of sorrow, indignation and regret.

### Duty Looms Large

But they were not long depressed by their sorrow. Presently their sorrow gave way to a consuming feeling of indignation. Their minds were now clear. In their minds there loomed large the function they had to perform. They were under a far deeper sense of responsibility than they ever were before.

Saito: I cannot be definite about the state of mind in which the members of the Special Attack Corps found themselves when they recovered from their first shock on learning of the deaths of the officers. I could, however, get a glimpse of it from casual remarks made by them. I could not but be greatly struck by their mental attitude. It made it impossible for us not to renew our sense of responsibility for doing our part to make their mission a success. Incidentally I desire to see more and more planes made available for the use of the fighting forces. I saw how hard put to it the heroes at Okinawa were to make the most of the inadequacy of the planes at their disposal.

Shishikura: They were short of planes, I am sure. What a great pity that there were, among the few planes reaching the front, some were not in good order. I can imagine how those whose planes were not in good order worried on that score. My sympathy flowed toward them.

A member of the Special Attack Corps, who was formerly a student, remarked to me, pointing to his plane:

"That plane was made by men who came after us. There is no doubt of it. I am certain that students who placed their services at the disposal of the State and members of women's service-to-the-State Corps devoted themselves to its construction.

"I know that they are not skilled workers. I am afraid I shall be expecting too much of them if I say that they should produce planes which are perfect in every way."

### Attitude Too Generous

All this was very nice of him. But we could not agree with the attitude toward planes made by persons other than skilled workers. The feeling came upon us that workers, especially student workers, had the duty of seeing that the planes made by them are satisfactory in every way, in spite of the generous attitude of the Special Corps members in taking the imperfect condition of their products for granted because they are not skilled workers.

Planes which are not in satisfactory condition are a source of endless worry to the Special Attack Corps. Is it not possible to have every plane turned out by student workers perfect?

Saito: I do not remember having heard any member of the Special Attack Corps speak about a shortage of planes, but I know the joy with which they rush out of doors at the sound of the whirring of planes coming to them from the supply base. In such moments they are exceptionally cheerful. They look forward to these moments with palpitating hearts.

Shishikura: I quite agree. But I should think there are two angles from which it is possible to look at the fact of this Okinawa campaign. In the first place the enemy got the Okinawas and that at a great cost of blood. Secondly, the campaign taught us a great lesson. The spilling of enemy blood was a visible effect. The lesson we learned from the campaign was not visible to the eye. Nevertheless, the very fact, that the campaign taught us a lesson is of great importance. In the next stage of the war situation, we shall find the lesson of immense help to us. I have no doubt that this will reveal itself when we are fighting the enemy on the Japanese mainland. To my way of thinking the operations carried out by the Special Attack Corps and by the land forces in the Okinawas opened the way of victory for Japan.

### Function Not Simple

Saito: Energetic beyond description was the Special Attack Corps in the Okinawa campaign.

It is easy to conceive the Special Attack Corps as a body of men whose sole concern is to ram the enemy. And I am afraid there are not a few people who have this conseption. The function of the Special Attack Corps is far from being as simple as these people think it is. Suffice it to say that the members of the Special Attack Corps make a point of attacking the enemy while themselves being exposed to attack, that is with enemy planes about them attempting to intercept them and with the enemy searchlights full upon them. I felt an indescribable feeling of eeriness creeping upon me as I watched members of the Special Attack Corps hurling themselves and their planes loaded with explosives at important enemy objectives. Truly remarkable were the results attained by the Special Attack Corps during the three months of the Okinawa campaign, don't you think? A total of 600 enemy vessels sunk or damaged in that short space of time!

Shishikura: There is no knowing when the enemy will attempt to land on the Japanese mainland. But he will require upwards of a year, possibly two to restore the losses which he suffered during the Okinawa battle.

Suppose that the enemy requires 4,000 vessels in order to undertake landing operations on the Japanese mainland and that that strength has been reduced to 3,400 vessels—he would have to acquire 600 others for his purpose. If the enemy had not lost the 600 vessels, we could say that there would be at his command 4,000 vessels with which to engage in landing operations on the Japanese mainland. Suppose that he has 4,000 vessels at the present moment; he would have had at his command 4,600 vessels if he had not suffered losses at the hands of the Special Attack Corps in the Okinawas. On the foregoing premises we could say that the Corps cost the enemy 1,200 enemy vessels in the Okinawa campaign that is, twice as many vessels as it actually accounted for. From this it will be seen that the damage inflicted by the Corps upon the enemy was much heavier than the number of vessels he lost at the hands of the Corps suggests.

### Sunken Warships Not Empty

Saito: There is another fact about the exploits of the Special Attack Corps at the Okinawas. The regular enemy warships which the Corps sank were not empty. Neither were the transports and aircraft carriers which formed a large portion of the enemy vessels that fell prey to them.

With the transports and aircraft carriers, to say nothing of the regular warships, that were sunk by the Special Attack Corps went down the men who were on board, the planes, the weapons, the ammunition, and the provisions which they carried. We must take into account the men and materials which were thus lost by the enemy in rating the greatness of the exploits of the Corps.

Shishikura: I find our conversation centering on the subject of strength measured in terms of materials. I admit the importance of quality and quantity of materials. But there is nothing like spirit, the power of the mind. Every member of the Special Attack Corps is convinced that he is the man to save Japan from her present crisis. This conviction is the glory of the Corps.

Saito: I recall that members of a certain women's association came to say words of encouragement to members of the Special Attack Corps. They were astonished to find the men talking with laughter. They had come, as I learned afterward, expecting to find the men, who were about to die in the surest way for the country, subdued and melancholy. They told me afterward that they were made to reflect by the fact that the men were the most cheerful and happy of any under heaven.

### Accompaniment of War

Bloodshed is an accompaniment of war. From this it follows, so I think, that it is not good to take an exaggerated view of death or to think of death as a dreadful thing. I was allowed to see the daily records kept by members of the Special Attack Corps. Judging by those records, their authors were utter strangers to the idea of death. In a typical record there occurred the passage: "I have lived on earth 24 years, to perform this day's task, which is to smash enemy vessels." I found few philosophical reflections about life and death in all the records I saw; such reflections, it seemed, were not of any possible help to members of the Special Attack Corps.

Shishikura: I think with you. Members of the Special Attack Corps are very clear about what they should do. They are making a great effort to get rid of all thoughts that they consider will stand in the way of the performance of their duty of destroying enemy vessels by ramming action. They desire to be completely free from alien thoughts; they just want to attain the serenity of mind which characterizes a true adherent of Buddhism.

### Sends Parents Home

A Second Lieutenant told his parents, who had come to see him for the last time, to return at once instead of staying with him for a day or two as proposed by them. "You may think me a disobedient son in asking you to leave me at once," said he to his parents, "but be so good as to accede to this my last request of you." I saw in the behavior of the Second Lieutenant to his parents an example of devotion to the principle of sacrificing even parents to a high sense of duty.

Saito: I saw members of the Special Attack Corps as cheerful as though they were children about to go on an excursion, on the very eve of their departure on a mission from which they were not to return alive. I was with them when they left the base the next day to go into action. They had gotten on a motor truck. They were all standing. I was holding the shoulders of the member in front of me in order to prevent myself from falling as the vehicle rolled along. The man behind me was holding my shoulders for the same reason. Now I felt the warmth of the hands of the man holding my shoulders. I turned my face to find a youth of about 20 years old smiling in a manner that reminded me of a boy about to play a trick. Then the thought occurred to me that the members of the Special Attack Corps, whom the people looked up to as living gods, were like normal youths.

Shishikura: When I visited the base of the Special Attack Corps for the first time, I had a great desire to acquaint myself with the attitude of the members of the Corps toward life and death. I conversed with them in order to get an insight into their minds, and I made the discovery that their view of life and death rested on their spirit of loyalty. Their first concern was to be loyal and patriotic. They pondered on what their state of mind should be, if they hoped to be able to serve the State with distinction. Their view of life and death was subject to this.

### Think Only of Duty

Naturally they thought of their parents, the community of which they were members, and circumstances under which their dear ones were living, including air raids and provisions. But with great difficulty they learned to control these thoughts, to put themselves out of the reach of all thoughts other than that of serving the State.

Thus the Special Attack Corps heroes do not think of death when they go into action. Their only thought is of hurling themselves and their planes, loaded with bombs, at the enemy. It is only after they release themselves and their bombs that the thought of death enters their minds if at all.

A Second Lieutenant remarked to me:

"I am told that there is a fraction of a second intervening between the time a man hurls himself and his bombs at the enemy and the time when the bombs explode. The thought of life and death comes to one after one has hurled himself at the enemy if one is a member of the Special Attack Corps. That is to say that one will be living for a fraction of a second before he is no more after one's performance of one's duty."

Saito: We are told that the Special Attack Corp is not separate from the fighting or bombing corps. All men in the air force of Japan are agreed in attaching supreme importance to the performance of their duties. It is heartening to think that the Special Attack Corps will go into action directly the enemy approaches the Japanese mainland with the idea of crushing him.

# U.S. CONGRESS SLUGGISH, SAYS SENATOR BARKLE

## Much Yet to Be Done Regarding Domestic Programs, Avers Majority Leader

Senator Alben Barkley, majority leader of the American Senate, commented on Tuesday on what he called lack of Congressional progress [illegible] far as certain bases of America[illegible] domestic programs are concerned, according to a Washington dispatch to Lisbon.

In outlining the legislative trails of the Senate upon its return in October, Barkley listed some of the projects proposed to President Truman and former President Roosevelt. His list included Truman's request that unemployment compensation be increased during reconversion, that surplus property disposal be placed under a single administrator and that power be voted for the President to reorganize the executive department of the government.

"Still to be considered too, the dispatch said, are Roosevelt's long expressed hope for full employment legislation, government financial aid for small business, expansion of social security protection and the enactment of housing, airport and highway programs.

### May Alter Structure

It is believed in Washington that President Truman after the Potsdam Conference will likely implement the Senate Committee's urgent recommendations for reorganizing the agencies and the State Department to rescue the nation from an impending economic crisis and widespread unemployment, a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon said on August 1.

After the Committee's warning of the impending crisis in the United States unless the Government accelerates industrial reconversion, four Government departments presently handling the reconversion problem reportedly will be telescoped into a single organization, the report added.

It is understood that the Senate Committee's accusations of bungling in the reconversion program have been upheld by comparative figures which Britain, United States and Canada are exchanging through the combined production board. These figures show, the report said, that while Britain's essential production for the Japanese war is up to schedule, Britain's industrial reconversion and manpower reallocation are comparatively more advanced than the United States.

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# REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS GIVEN MORE AUTHORITY

## Welfare Ministry Hands Over Wide Powers; Change Facilitates Labor Distribution

The Welfare Ministry, having decided upon the transfer to local governments of more than one hundred items of authority respecting law enforcement, practical measures and budget formation, announced the transfer in the Official Gazette Saturday and notified all Governors-General of Regional Administration and Prefectural Governors to that effect.

This transfer of wide authority, particularly in respect to the administration of labor service laws, makes it possible for local governments to immediately meet urgent local conditions as regards the distribution of labor.

Transfer of authority based on laws:

(1) Authority that may be exercised by the Governor-General of the Regional Administration:

Designation of factories and other places of work where the discharge or retirement of workers shall be restricted; designation of the kinds of places of work workers in which are to be restricted; issuance of orders regarding working hours in order to ensure continuation of work in case of enemy raid or other emergency; designation of kinds of work places for which the employment of workers shall be prohibited or restricted; issuance of orders for enforcing, abolishing or changing requisitioning; issuance of orders necessary for the control of wages and methods of their payment; designation of important places of work under the Important Enterprises Labor Control Law.

(2) Authority to be enforced by the Governor-General of Regional Administration:

Authority of the Welfare Ministry regarding items stipulated in Article I of the Wartime Emergency Measures Law in the event of communications difficulties or in other unavoidable cases; payment of subsidies or compensation for damage for those training technicians; permission for payments to requisitioned workers employed by legal bodies.

(3) Authority to be exercised by the Prefectural Governor:

Permission for payments to requisitioned workers; orders to enterprise operators respecting welfare facilities; discharge and punishment of requisitioned workers.

Actual authority to be enforced by the Governor-General of Regional Administration:

(1) Items respecting the planning, direction and supervision of local national mobilization:

A. Planning, adjustment, direction and supervision of national mobilization plans;

B. Direction and supervision of the mobilization of middle school and national school graduates, and adjustments respecting the mobilization by the prefectural governments within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Regional Administration;

C. Adjustment, direction and supervision of day labor mobilization plans of prefectural governments.

(2) Items respecting adjustment, direction and supervision of control of labor and wages thereof:

A. Direction and supervision respecting the control, commendation, punishment, and working hours of workers;

B. Adjustment and supervision of wages and other payments of factory workers and day workers;

C. Items concerning the direction of the procurement of housing facilities.

(4) Items respecting the supervision of wartime ensurance of medical service:

A. Direction and supervision of prefectural physicians' associations, dentists' associations and pharmacists' associations;

B. Direction of volunteer services of prefectural physicians' associations, dentists' associations and pharmacists' associations.

C. Direction of medical service for dispersed national school pupils.

(5) Items concerning the direction of anti-air-raid relief and sanitation:

A. Adjustment, training and direction of the medical relief units of the National Volunteer Corps;

B. Dispatch of relief units beyond prefectural limits.

(6) Items respecting the guidance of the prevention of contagious diseases.

(7) Items respecting the guidance of the sanitation of workers.

(8) Items respecting the urgent dispersement of medical supplies, surgical instruments and other medical requirements.

(9) Items respecting the guidance of relief for war damage sufferers.

(10) Items respecting the guidance of facilities for dispersing mothers, babies and expectant mothers.

(11) Items respecting the wartime national health direction:

A. Direction of the operation of sanatoriums;

B. Training, direction and supervision of nurses.

Budgetary authority transferred to the Governor-General of Regional Administration:

(1) Expenses required for the protection of war damage sufferers.

(2) Expenses for the maintenance of facilities for dispersing mothers, babies and expectant mothers.

(3) Expenses required for anti-air-raid relief work.

# *Nanking Holds Function To Observe Restoration Of Shanghai Concession*

**A grand commemorative function marking the second anniversary of the restoration of the Shanghai concessions was observed at Nanking from 9 a.m. August 1 with Acting President Chen Kung-po in attendance, according to a Domei Nanking dispatch of August 1. Pacification corps were dispatched by the city authorities throughout Nanking while in other parts of the country various fitting activities marking the occasion were carried out.**

# News and Views

### The Potsdam Proclamation—An Example of Wishful Thinking

The Potsdam Proclamation, issued by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and General Chiang Kai-shek, is an expression of wishful thinking on the part of the enemy that the inevitable huge losses in life can be avoided by means of "psychological warfare".

It is reported that the proclamation was drafted on the basis of a statement sent to President Truman by a group of 44 leading Americans with varied backgrounds, such as former President Herbert Hoover, John Dewey, Justice Ferdinand Pecora and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, as well as a memorandum prepared by one of President Truman's closest friends, Walter Judd, Republican Congressman from Minnesota, who is a physician and surgeon and is known to have an intimate knowledge of the Far East. Judd lived in China from 1925 to 1938.

According to other information, ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself selected the words used in the proclamation. In any case, it can be presumed that the proclamation was formulated hastily in anticipation of Churchill's resignation from the post of Prime Minister following the British general election. The fact that the proclamation was issued one hour after Reuters reported the Labor Party's victory in the election lends weight to this presumption.

If there is anyone among the so-called "authorities on the Far East" who believes that the "eight conditions of unconditional surrender" would disturb Japan, he should closely read once again the warning of Daniel Viklund, London correspondent of the Dagensynheter. Viklund, it is recalled, said: "London is earnestly discussing the problem whether the unconditional surrender terms for Japan can be mildened so that Japanese face can be kept and the Allies will not suffer from enormous losses of life in the future."

"Apart from general optimism about the warfare in the Far East," Viklund continued, "expert quarters in London still believe that the war will last long in case the Japanese continue to fight regardless of their losses in men and material which are inevitably being caused by bombings."

The correspondent further pointed out that "London quarters consider that bombing alone cannot break Japan, and that Japanese resources and the possibilities for prolonging the campaign by desperate resistance must not be under-estimated."

# PRESS COMMENTS

### Thursday, August 2

### WAR REPORTS AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE

MAINICHI—The Japanese mainland has already been turned into a battleground. Therefore, the people must have means to gain a correct grasp of the war situation. Without this, the people's war efforts will be wide of the mark.

The people today are living under battle conditions. Unless reports on the fighting are correct, they will lose confidence. Moreover, unless reports are speedily made there will be great danger of baseless rumors being spread.

Today's war reports have a direct bearing on the production of munitions and the daily life of the people. The minute-by-minute reports during air raids has some influence on the fighting spirit of the people.

It is desirable, too, that reports should be made on where the enemy task force is at present, where it is capable of sending its deck planes, or what areas are in danger of being bombarded, or what coast is being approached by enemy submarines.

Correct knowledge prevents false rumors and assures a powerful fighting will.

# JAPAN'S WAR PRODUCTION SET FOR DECISIVE BATTLE

## Air Raid Protection, Efficient Management, Cooperation All Around Emphasized

(This is the fourth installment of an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi which analyzes the factors surrounding the coming Battle of the Japanese Mainland.—Editor)

Japan's munitions production situation has undergone a change since the loss of Saipan. This change has been due to the breaking off of traffic with the Southern Regions and the appearance of enemy air raids. Japan has been compelled to establish a self-sufficient structure and at the same time to defend herself while continuing production. Air raids on a larger scale are anticipated in the coming decisive battle on the Japanese mainland, and mounting difficulties will have to be expected.

However, on the other hand, the length of supply lines will become almost nil. Therefore, weapons which have been manufactured will instantly be used 100% as fighting strength of the nation in nearby battlefields. The situation will be such that the three factors of national affairs, supreme command and production will be united as one, with swift and mobile depot bases which will enable airplanes, with paint still fresh and wet on their bodies, to fly immediately from the factory to the battlefield, and which will deliver the still warm special weapons into the hands of our soldiers at the front.

Frankly speaking, today is no time for talk. All discussions have been concluded in the field of munitions production. The government management of aircraft factories is one example of this, while the establishment of self-defending regional production structures, through the drastic transfer of authority and power by the Tokyo Government to rural districts, is another. The important thing is how can these measures be powerfully pushed ahead, and how can they be realized on the basis of a priority system? The key to success or failure in this case lies in concentrating everything on essential production and in the method of executing concentrated production on a super-priority basis. The following is an examination of two or three concrete problems in the field of munitions production.

It is a clear fact that in order to prepare for the decisive battle on the mainland and against 24-hour, day and night, enemy bombings, the most essential thing to do in regard to production is to thoroughly concentrate all production equipment underground or to speedily complete the evacuation of factories to rural districts. The recent situation in the removal of factories underground or to rural districts is a remarkable one. However, super priority measures must be executed in this connection. One hundred half-finished or 70% completed factories are not even equal to 50 complete ones. We would like to stop parallel projects and to proceed ahead on the principle of concentration first on the most urgent projects. It is not difficult to achieve a production efficiency of 150% or 200% by transferring surplus labor power from incomplete factories to their affiliated complete ones and by executing an emergency attendance system on the basis of three shifts, four shifts or even five shifts.

### Speed Essential

A super efficient utilization of safe production equipment is absolutely necessary today, when the importance of speed as a factor in munitions production cannot be overstressed. It is also necessary to secure the cooperation of all quarters in executing gigantic projects such as the construction of underground factories.

There may occur cases where construction will be hampered by the discrimination between A and B class factories. This discrimination should be removed, on the principle of perfection first, and suitable allotments should be made in regard to finished articles.

There are still numerous defects in the attitude of rural districts concerning factories evacuating thereto from cities. A further strengthening of the connection between the Rural Superintendence Offices, Military Superintendence Bureau and Rural Government Offices, as well as a drastic self-awakening of the rural people is required. This goes especially for persons belonging to the leading classes in rural districts, as has been pointed out by persons engaged in production who have tried to evacuate their factories to rural districts. The serious shortage of dormitories for factory workers is a big obstacle in production. Influential persons in rural districts should especially give thought to this matter, instead of idly looking on as the factory owners frantically search for housing facilities, especially when such persons themselves possess unoccupied rooms.

Modern warfare depends on aviation and transportation. One should consider the deterioration of production in Germany since the landing of Anglo-American troops on Normandy. The most efficient underground factory is of little use, if the necessary transportation power cannot be secured. It is absolutely necessary to increase and strengthen motor roads as well as railways. It is especially necessary to increase, two-fold and three-fold, the number of side-tracks and roads leading to important factories. Powerful transport corps should be organized in each factory and, simultaneously, full consideration should be paid to the storing of raw materials in numerous different places. Full measures should be drawn up to cope with any situation.

### Must Plan Production

The essential principle in munition production lies in planned production. It is necessary to fill up the gaps in production which have been created through the destruction of medium and small factories by enemy bombing. A drastic rearrangement of enterprises should be carried out on this occasion for the purpose of increasing the output of aircraft and special arms. It goes without saying that it is necessary to scatter these medium and small factories like satellites around their mother factories and to establish regional self-sufficiency spheres.

Production of aluminum, which makes up 75% of the airplane body, with domestic raw materials is important. Processing of aluminum with alumina shale is being pushed on a large scale. It is necessary to obtain greater quantities of ores, salt of soda and other ingredients, for this process, which requires greater quantities of raw materials than the process which is dependent on bauxite.

It is also important to increase the production of synthetic resin which is needed in the manufacturing of wooden and steel airplanes. It is therefore an urgent matter to secure coal, finished tar goods and repair materials, and also to increase the output of liquid fuel such as pine root oil.

There is no denying the fact that the morale of workers depends greatly on a feeling of security of dwelling and livelihood. It is desirable that the reduced food rations due to the stringent food situation should be mitigated as much as possible for workers so far as it can be done without seriously affecting the equilibrium of the livelihood of the people in general.

Another problem is that of appropriate allotment of leaders. There are not a few among the present leaders who possess ideas and attitudes belonging to the old structure. It is frequently pointed out that this has a bad effect on the spirit of the workers. Persons who are responsible for production should be shifted as soon as possible by invoking the Wartime Emergency Measure Law. The establishment of a structure of leadership which will be energetic and alive from the top to the bottom is urgent. The principle of using new men and utilizing the energetic power of action of young men should be observed in this case. It must also not be forgotten that constant maintenance of a stream of materials and parts plays a big role in maintaining and enhancing the production will of the workers. Leaders should fully comprehend the fact that idle hours due to gaps in supplies will unconsciously deteriorate the fighting will of factory workers. Assistance of farmers in their busy seasons and cultivation by factory workers of their own gardens and farms, should also help in combatting such deterioration of fighting will.

### People Must Be Confident

Finally, a word regarding the understanding of the people about their nation's munitions production power. One cannot deny that there exists a tendency among the people to worry about the nation's production power, as Japan does not resort to propaganda as much as do America and Britain. In a meeting with the local press, Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, stated that he was surprised when a certain pilot, who was formerly under his command, asked him whether Japan's aircraft production was XX number of planes, the figure quoted being surprisingly small. Lieutenant General Endo said that if a pilot thought in this manner, he dreaded to think what the people in general believed. It is a very dangerous thing if there actually should exist a tendency to underestimate our country's fighting strength as a result of enemy bombing of our medium and little cities in the wake of large cities. It should be stressed here that the people should possess confidence in their country's production power.

The stock market in Japan, which showed a declining tendency before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, was stopped through special manipulations. On the other hand, it registered a sharp rise immediately after the outbreak of the war. America and Britain announced the conversion of production facilities from the munitions field to that of civilian consumption goods, with the end of the European War. It is apparent that these two nations are craftily planning to gradually solve the problem of unemployment, caused by the increasing numbers of soldiers returning home, and that of converting production equipment from a wartime to a peace basis, as well as other domestic worries, by continuing the war against Japan.

America's strong point lies in her gigantic production and vast material resources. At the same time, she possesses numerous weak points. It will be difficult to restabilize America's big house when it once begins to tumble. The day when the proud America and Britain point their spear against Japan will be the most splendid opportunity for Japan to annihilate the enemy by bleeding operations, utilizing for the purpose her preserved and strengthened weapons and fighting strength to deprive the enemy of his fighting will and to switch immediately over to the offensive from her present defensive position.

(To be Concluded)

# HEROISM ON OKINAWAS CONTINUED TO THE LAST

## Nippon Forces, Civilians Fought Courageously to the End, Reports Returned Officer

Upon returning miraculously to Japan from the Okinawa area under the special order of their Commander, to complete their important mission, Lieutenant Colonel Naomichi Kami and Captain Koji Moriwaki reported to the authorities concerned on the true aspect of the Okinawa operations. In a recent interview with reporters connected with the Imperial Headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Kami and Captain Moriwaki revealed the courageous fighting of the Japanese Forces for more than 80 days and the heroic stand maintained by the civilians side by side with the combat forces.

Lieutenant Colonel Kami gave the following account with regard to the Okinawa operations:

"In the Okinawa operations, the Japanese Forces actually smashed seven out of the eight enemy divisions which had landed on the island. The enemy made a frontal attack against the Japanese Forces with the 7th, 96th and 27th Divisions attached to the 24th Army Corps. Of the three divisions, the 96th and 27th Divisions were almost annihilated and the former was incorporated into the 77th Division and the latter into the First Marine Division. With the remaining 7th Division in unison with the 77th and the First Marine Division the enemy reorganized his forces. Due to the defeats of the 7th and the First Marine Divisions, however the 77th Division had to face the Japanese onslaught singlehanded. Astounded by the unfavorable turn of the war situation, the enemy effected a shifting of combat forces on the front. As a result of the shifting, the 3rd Amphibious Tank Army Corps replaced the 24th Army Corps, with the dispatch of the 6th, 7th and 2nd Marine Divisions to the front. Together with the remaining 77th Division, those newly-deployed divisions challenged the Japanese Forces. Again the enemy attempt to launch an offensive was frustrated with the annihilation of the 6th and 7th Marine Divisions and the 77th Division. The 2nd Marine Division, therefore, had to face the Japanese onrush.

"Though greatly outnumbered the Japanese Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima obtained the aforementioned outstanding feats. Prior to the commencement of the Okinawa operations, the Japanese Forces on the islands were wont to say that if the enemy bombardment and bombing could be checked, they would surely be able to destroy more than half of the invasion forces. However, the Japanese achieved outstanding war results in the face of constant enemy bombardment and bombing attacks. The enemy losses were so great that the American masses are reported to have demanded an investigation of the disastrous losses sustained by the combat forces.

"The strength and tenacity of the Japanese officers and men who participated in the Okinawa operations could hardly be described with words. A certain unit headed by a young officer not older than 26 or 27 years of age dashed into the enemy position on May 4, and during the following two or three days threw the enemy forces into extreme confusion. Upon returning to the base, the young officer when questioned as to how he had penetrated into the enemy position, replied that he lined up his men into four columns and at the head of his men he rushed into the enemy position. Further asked as to how he had obtained food supplies, he calmly replied that he seized food from the enemy. Conducting night shock attacks, the same unit returned safely to the base on May 7, after having killed or wounded 45 enemy troops.

### Cripples Enemy Strength

"When the general attack was launched by the Japanese Forces, a certain tank unit maneuvering during daylight crippled the enemy strength and returned safely to the base. A certain surface shock attack unit also conducted a closing-in attack against the enemy and returned safely to the base.

"The true mettle of the Japanese fighting men was also demonstrated by the gallant suicide committed by heavily wounded soldiers in order to save the trouble of having them carried back to the field hospital. Those heavily wounded soldiers unanimously said, "Please do not bother about us. We cannot bear to see several of our comrades taking the trouble of carrying us back because that will greatly hamper the general operations. Please leave us and carry on." Thus saying they were wont to make a ring and one of them standing on the center threw hand grenades, thus to end their lives with their own hands. Such a heroic death manifests the sterling quality of Japanese warriors. Those who committed suicide and others who died in action all believed in the success of the Okinawa operations.

"When I left the Okinawa front early in June, none of my comrades thought that the Okinawa operations would turn out as they did. The same unflinching faith in victory is ever entertained by the Japanese Forces entrenched in New Guinea. No matter how smashingly they were attacked, the Japanese fighting men would refuse to admit that they had been defeated. The Okinawa operations were lost to the enemy, but the fact that the American forces were made up by troops spiritually inferior was revealed time and again. On April 4, when the commander's tank of a certain enemy tank unit was blasted, a little note saying," I wish this war would end soon," written by the commander was found among the spoils. All the enemy captives unanimously said that they did not want to die.

"The civilians in the Okinawa Islands organized the Volunteer Fighting Corps and cooperated with the combat forces participating in shock attacks. As to weapons, they used spears made of rails. The spears when used by the Japanese burning with a superb fighting spirit, killed many of the enemy troops. Due to the constant attacks by the Special Attack Corps, the material supply of the enemy forces became scarce. The fact that the Avenger torpedo planes which first carried four bombs, carried only two as battles continued for sometime, and that their 20-millimeter guns were replaced by 7.7-millimeter guns, reveals the depletion of the enemy supply of ammunition. The Artillery Unit of the Japanese Forces, which had been previously granted a citation, did not waste a single shell, scoring accurate hits on the enemy.

"The German and Italian forces gave in to the material superiority of the enemy forces. Before the enemy material offensive they lost their fighting spirit. Nothing is so pathetic as combat forces which are made up of men without a fighting spirit. There is a limit in material supplies, but the Japanese fighting spirit is boundless. The material offensive of the enemy forces cannot intimidate the fighting morale of the Japanese Forces. On three occasions, a single-engined Japanese plane instantaneously sank one enemy large warship singlehanded. The Special Attack Corps commanded by Lieutenant Hiromori sank 10 enemy warships with 10 planes.

### Student Corps Contribute Greatly

"The student corps in the Okinawas contributed greatly toward the general warfare. Particularly the students of the Okinawa Normal School and the First Boys' Middle School rendered outstanding services in cooperation with the armed forces. "We'll avenge your death,"—thus saying, the students carried on even when they saw their comrades falling before the enemy fire. The students of the Women's Normal School also contributed their great share. Such a gallant stand maintained by the civilians in the Okinawas reveals the fact that under the guidance of ardent and capable leaders, non-combatants can contribute much to the general warfare.

"Just at the time when a decisive battle on the mainland is near, the influence of leaders has much to do in bringing about a success in the final outcome of the forthcoming decisive operation. In this sense, village headmen and other minor government officials who are in charge of government administration in regional districts, must further realize their heavy responsibility in the future conduct of the war.

"The enemy had no remarkable tactics," Captain Moriwaki said: "Their strategy consisted solely of inching their way into the Japanese positions. First they carried out destructive attacks with fleet bombardments and from the air following which under concentrated firing from trench mortars a small number of soldiers firing automatic guns would walk in upright positions brazenly into the Japanese position. We call it the enemy horse-riding attack tactics.

(To Be Continued)

# INFORMATION BODY SET UP

## Minister Tsuchida Heads Newly Organized Bureau in Shanghai

The Information Department of the Forces in Shanghai, the Information Section of the Fleet in the China area, and the Information Bureau of the Shanghai office of the Embassy in China have been combined into the Shanghai Information Bureau which was opened on August 1. Minister Jun Tsuchida has been appointed director of the bureau, according to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai on August 1.

The bureau is composed of a general affairs room and three sections which are concerned with the conduct of propaganda through the press, magazine and radio, the collection of materials for propaganda, and the making of translations.

Arrangements have been made for unification of the propaganda organs in North China. The propaganda machine in Central, South and North China is controlled by the Propaganda and Information Liaison Council established at Nanking on July 4.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARDS, [illegible] TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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JAPANESE girl seeks position in a foreign family in any capacity. Willing to work outside Tokyo.
Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

JAPANESE gentleman, 28, speaks English and German, wants to rent a partly or completely furnished small room, preferably foreign style. Rent [illegible] per month if possible, within two hours' ride from the center of Tokyo.
Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S shoes, 11 mon, for sale or in exchange for man's 10½ [illegible].
Apply Box 187, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits, (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) [illegible] for immediate sale.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal (size: 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply E. [illegible] (Swiss), No. 37, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (2-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE wanted in exchange for [illegible] and Kolei. Second hand accepted if it is in good condition.
Apply Box 180, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMFORTABLE house in Tokyo district, preferably with complete furniture wanted by a small family immediately. Will pay twenty to thirty thousand yen.
Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books.
Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE bags, high class fountain pens, such as Parker, Eversharp, etc., wanted immediately.
Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, [illegible], radio-phonographs, electric [illegible], sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1.00-4.00 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POSTAGE stamp album, preferably loose leaf, with more than 1,000 sheets, cellophane pouch for single stamps or cellophane paper, stamp hinges.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING pipe, will buy or exchange.
Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE or Japanese [illegible] carpet, sizes: 8, 6, and [illegible]; also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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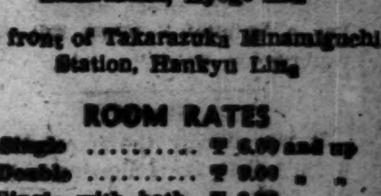

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## Sincerity and Political Power

The directors of the local branches of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, meeting in conference recently, passed a resolution declaring that the Government and the armed forces should be as one in facilitating the concentration of the political power of all the people so that they may render their utmost to the supreme task of defending the homeland. By this resolution, this political organization expressed its conviction in nature of its mission as that of cooperating with the Government's decisive war measures.

In his address General Jiro Minami, president of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, also stressed the urgent need for the people to stir up their own spirit and strength through their own efforts, warning them that the control exercised by the various authorities should not be allowed to turn the people's efforts into merely perfunctory action. In this connection, he emphasized that the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai should, by representing the people's will, serve as the intermediary between them and the Government so that the official measures to deal with the present situation may be carried out most suitably.

From these expressions emanating from the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, it is clear as to what vital function this organization is destined to perform in the present crucial situation. It is to link the general public and the Government together so that the total power of the nation may be most effectively directed toward the maximum execution of the war effort. Although the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai is a political organization, because of the fact that it differs in character from the political parties of the past, there may have been a fear in some quarters that it might not be able to reflect clearly the will of the people. But the expressions emanating from the leaders of this organization show that they are fully cognizant of the function they must perform and are taking all necessary steps to integrate their efforts with the political will of the people. As General Minami has himself said, at no time has there been greater need than now for active leadership to put effective measures into actual practice, and the self-reflection which his organization is carrying on indicates that it is sincerely bearing in mind the serious responsibility it should assume in this respect.

There is no denying that some of the official plans and measures might have attained a greater degree of effectiveness if there had been greater recognition of the urgent need for true unity between the Government and the people. A certain amount of discrepancy between officialdom and the public is to be expected in any government. But at this present time, this discrepancy should be reduced to the smallest possible extent. As Home Minister Motoki Abe recently said, a completely harmonious progress among the armed forces, the Government, and the people is an absolute requisite for the successful conduct of national life at this time of decisive warfare.

The hundred million people of Japan, whose loyalty to the Imperial House is without parallel, are already spiritually united in their readiness to give their all in the expected decisive battle for the homeland. There should therefore be no room for any discrepancy between the people and the authorities. If there is any such discrepancy, it is not due to any lack of a spiritual basis but merely to a lack in the means of manifesting this basis. But if there is sincere effort, there is no reason why this deficiency cannot be speedily corrected.

In the Doctrine of the Mean, Confucius said, "Sincerity is the end and the beginning of things; without sincerity there can be nothing." It is indeed a truism that there can be nothing without sincerity. If there is sincere consideration for the welfare of the nation, any thought of discrepancy between the people and the authorities will be dissipated. Sincerity is indeed the beginning and the end of everything. If sincerity is brought into every field of national endeavor, even the present unsurpassed national crisis cannot fail to be overcome.

But merely moralizing through lectures and advice cannot bring about a change in national life. A true self-arousing of the people cannot be expected from mere guidance from those who feel themselves superior. The motive power for the creation of a voluntary stirring of the people must be based on popular politics which will cause the people to put their souls into their efforts.

It is in this connection that the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai has a most important mission to perform. By providing the channel by which the people may manifest their political power, it can serve as the means by which sincerity can be introduced into all fields of national endeavor. It can facilitate the complete penetration of the moral point of view into every sector of the national life. At no time previously has there been greater need for political activity characterized by true sincerity. By performing its own function with true sincerity, it can infuse sincerity into the relations between the Government and the people and diffuse sincerity into every corner of the nation's social structure.

In the expressions of its leaders, the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai indicates that it fully understands its responsibility in this respect. Such an understanding constitutes a welcome contribution to the strengthening of the nation's fighting power.

### Strength

On a certain Sunday morning, the pastor of a Negro congregation noticed that an old face had reappeared among his flock, and after the sermon made it a point to welcome the supposedly repentant backslider.

"This is the first time I have seen you at church for a long time," he said. "I'm sh'ly glad to see you here."

"Ah done had to come," explained Rastus. "Ah needs strengthening. I'se a buildin' a fence around a watermelon patch."

### Hm'm!

It was during the impaneling of a jury that the following colloquy occurred:

"You are a property holder?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"Married or single?"

"I have been married five years, your Honor."

"Have you formed or expressed an opinion?"

"Not in five years, your Honor."

### Frankly Speaking

"I want a word of advice," the young man remarked to his uncle.

"Well?" said Uncle tersely.

"What is the best way to approach you for a loan?"

"If you are sensitive," replied Uncle grimly, "you had better write for it. Then when you get my reply just tear it up without reading it."

### The Mistake

"Are you John A. Van Dorky?" asked the young man beside the coatrack.

"No," was the surprised reply.

"Well, I am," came the frosty rejoinder," and that is his overcoat you are putting on."

### Being Specific

Mrs. Newlywed (to clerk): "Can you pick me out a nice melon that will be just right for tomorrow morning's breakfast?"

Bright Clerk: "Certainly, madam, what time do you have breakfast."

## A Year Ago Today
### August 3, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Air Force in the China area damaged and set ablaze a total of 113 planes of the China-based U.S. air force besides blasting and setting ablaze the airfield installations at more than 16 places on July 29, 31 and August 1, in their night attacks against the enemy airfilds at Kweilin, Liuchow, and Chihkiang.

* * *

General Count Francisco Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, died suddenly at San Sebastian.

## CHUNGKING'S DILEMMA

### Little Likelihood Seen of Compromise With Yenan

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

With the termination of the Okinawa battle following the end of the hostilities in Europe, the Pacific war situation entered a critical stage. The next move of the enemy is likely to be a landing on the Japanese mainland and thus the decisive battle on which the existence of our Empire will be staked is imminent. Full preparations against an invasion have been completed—we merely await an opportunity to win victory. There is one factor that cannot be overlooked in this connection, and that is the important position the China Continent occupies at present.

In view of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is a continuation of the China Affair, and one of the objects of the war is to emancipate China, and further because of the fact that the development of this war is closely related both politically and militarily with the China Continent, it is a matter of paramount importance that we should direct our attention to the existing realities on the continental front and have an insight into the future, in view of the enemy plan to land on Japan, particularly so because of the reports that the enemy is aiming to carry out his plan to approach the China coast. In a nutshell the China front is just as important for us as our home front.

### Regimes at Odds

The relations between the Chungking Government and the Yenan regime have been marked by strife ever since the start of the China Affair. The aims of the two factions have hitherto been colored by foreign and at times domestic influences and considerations, but now they are both aiming for the same goal, namely, control over China. This explains the recently reported armed and political offensives made by both camps. Reports also indicate that Yenan's military power has been greatly expanded recently. It has also been revealed that all the armed bodies throughout China inclined toward Yenan have been ordered to oppose the Chungking forces on a national basis.

It is recalled that when Chungking's First War Zone was virtually destroyed by the Japanese in the Honan campaign in May last year, a powerful unit under the command of a Yenan general, Ho Lung, advanced southward, penetrating the area between the Japanese and Chungking forces, and succeeded in establishing contact with the new Fourth Army near Tawushan on the west side of the Peking-Hankow railway line in the latter part of January, this year. This success was hailed by the Yenan press which claimed that "a new era has dawned" for the Yenan regime as a result of the establishment of a connection between its armed forces in North and South China.

The Yenan forces made a further advance. They crossed the Yangtze and drove southward into Hunan Province. In April they crossed the borders of Hunan and Kiangsi provinces to the area near Pinghsiang, and in the latter part of May they advanced as far as the Chetung district. There is no doubt that this army intends to reach its former nest in Juichin, Hunan Province.

Chungking, on the other hand, has recently intensified its activities against Yenan. It reinforced its armies in Sinkiang Province on the pretext of suppressing an armed revolt there, and inflicted punishments on the leaders of the Chinese Red guerilla forces in Kiangsi Province. However, the latest rapid penetration of the Yenan forces has clearly thrown Chungking into a state of utter confusion. This can be seen in Chiang Kai-shek's command to the vice-commander of the Ninth War Zone "to temporarily suspend resistance against the Japanese to prevent the southward advance of the Yenan forces."

### Intense Political Rivalry

Besides the foregoing armed strife, intense political warfare has been raging between the two camps. The Yenan regime, at a conference held in October last year, adopted the following measures as its supreme aims of the current year: (1) To send the New Fourth Army to Hunan to gain control of that area for Yenan. (2) In order to unify command over the Yenan forces in the Wuhan district, a frontier committee of party members shall be established and, at the same time, the Hunan-Anhwei frontier district shall be re-established.

Yenan has been conducting its operations in accordance with the foregoing general policies. By expanding its former district, the entire area along the Yangtze River basin came to be included in a new district and by March this year the 23 prefectures in the Wuhan circuit district were increased to 49, thus completing the outer lines in the same area.

Moreover, the speech delivered by Mao Tse-tung at the Seventh Communist National Assembly revealed that Yenan's policy of resistance against Japan is to be shifted to resisance against Chungking. On the same occasion, Mao pointed out that Chungking is preparing itself for domestic warfare. He branded the coming national assembly in November as a meeting where the Kuomintang will discuss these preparations. He compared Chiang's dictatorship to that of Yuan Shih-kai. This is the first time since the second Chungking-Yenan collaboration that such a direct and open attack has been made against Chungking by a Yenan leader.

### Fears Own Destruction

The foregoing situation reveals that an unprecedented crisis is being faced by the so-called united front which was formed by Chungking and Yenan on the occasion of the outbreak of the China Affair. This break in the Chungking-Yenan front will have a disastrous result on the anticipated landing operations of the American forces on the China continent, a fact which America can hardly overlook.

Their mutual strife, however, does not mean that they will all together abandon their resistance against Japan. We have already noted that Chiang had ordered his troops to stop resistance against the Japanese in order to attack the Yenan forces, thereby to check their southward advance, but it is not likely that this will be actually carried out. According to enemy reports, the two regimes have not abandoned their hope for a compromise. Both realize the disadvantage caused to their resistance efforts against Japan by the strife between the two parties. The enemy reports conclude that there will not be a frontal clash between the two regimes, partly because of the geographical distance separating them, and partly because of the presence of Japanese Forces in China. This conclusion seems to be correct. However, it is possible that a major armed clash may take place between the two regimes in the event of the collapse of their policy of checking one foreign nation by utilizing another, that is, provided their mutual relations continue to depend on the utilization of the foreign powers behind them.

### Has International Significance

We have viewed the strife between Chungking and Yenan as a domestic Chinese problem of no mean importance, but it is also a great problem of international importance. For it means the gradual extension into China of the internal political strife of the Allied camp which came to the surface in Europe following the collapse of Germany. It must be remembered that in the Chungking-Yenan strife there is present in the background the opposition existing between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American nations, the United States in particular. America and the Soviet Union have been prevented so far from acting openly in China due to the presence of the Japanese Forces as well as the national awakening of the Chinese people, and they appear to be avoiding an open show of their opposition. American-Soviet rivalry, with postwar hegemony in China as its object, is a reflection of European problems, but at present it is manifested in the form of opposition between Chungking and Yenan. For this reason, the strife between Chungking and Yenan is bound to grow in intensity, and it may become more complicated and intensive than the Polish issue or the problem of Germany's disposal. In other words, the true nature of the opposition between the two regimes can be grasped when it is regarded as part of the struggle of America and the Soviet Union for world domination.

Since the Chungking-Yenan conference of last spring, the United States has been trying to consolidate the collaboration between the two regimes but she adopted a new policy of supporting only Chungking on the occasion of the opening of the San Francisco Conference, with a view to the changing international situation and thus a grave change has been brought about in her policy toward Yenan. U.S. Ambassador to Chungking Patrick Hurley, clarified his government's new China policy when he said, "We will deal only with Chungking as the representative body of China."

### Dependence on U.S.

With the adoption of this new policy toward China, the United States undoubtedly has drawn further away from Yenan and the Soviet Union, and at the same time Chungking's dependence on America has been increased. It is said that the replacement of Chiang and Kung Hsiang-chi by Dr. T. V. Soong and Wen Wei-chi as the president and vice-president of the Executive Yuan, respectively, was due to American interference in Chungking's domestic affairs. At any rate, it can be said that Chungking's dependence on America will grow rapidly in the future.

In announcing the recent armed clash with the Yenan forces, Chungking War Minister Chen Cheng declared that American arms hereafter will be given only to the Chungking forces and, in support of that statement, is the report that the supplies of U.S. military weapons to Chungking have shown a sharp increase since last April. Chungking's organ the Ta Chung Pao, reported recently that the Chungking regime had formally repudiated the Outer Mongolia Republic at the Sixth National Kuomintang Congress and that an armed clash had taken place between the Chungking troops and the Cossack forces on the border area of Sinkiang Province. Aside from the veracity of such reports, the fact should be noted that they indicate the existence of much tension in Chungking's international relations.

### Yenan Relies on Soviets

It is clearly noticeable that against that growing reliance of Chungking on American aid, Yenan has adopted a policy of relying only on the Soviet Union and of throwing overboard its past relations with the United States. On the other hand, the Soviet Union seems to be bent on giving wholehearted support to the Communist regime in China. The Soviet organ the Izvestia in its editorial on June 3, for instance, made the following scathing criticism of the Chungking regime:

"During 1944, the Chungking forces offered scant resistance to the Japanese because they were using their armed force in an encirclement movement against the Eighth Route Army and the Fourth Army. The Chungking leaders are placing stress on the mopping up of guerillas and the blockading of the frontier districts, thus neglecting their resistance against the Japanese."

Another Soviet organ, War and Working Class, branded Chungking as a Fascist regime, declaring that in its present condition it could not be admitted into the company of democratic governments.

Thus, with the progress of the war situation, the relations between America and Chungking and those between the Soviet Union and Yenan are being drawn increasingly closer.

Let us now take up the problem of the anticipated American landing operation on the China Continent in connection with the internal condition of China. As a prerequisite for the landing operation, America must have internal unity in China, and she hopes to bring this about by assisting and supporting the Chungking regime. But this policy will inevitably result in a clash with Yenan, and consequently with the Soviet Union. Thus, America has a ticklish problem to solve. Chungking also realizes that it would not be able to cooperate with the American invasion forces unless its differences with Yenan are made up.

Yenan, on the other hand, entertains the fear that an American landing operation may result in its own destruction, because it is convinced that in the future the Chungking forces will be able to inflict a complete defeat on its army with the aid of the American forces. Thus, Yenan desires to occupy important positions before the United States effects its landing operations on the China coast, so that it may be enabled to play an important role when the American forces land in China. It is because of this that the armed clashes between Chungking and Yenan have become frequent of late.

However, both Chungking and Yenan have their common apprehension as to the result of the American invasion. They fear that the American forces will ultimately dominate the continental front as well as entire China so that their many years of resistance against Japan may be brought to naught. Mao Tse-tung, in a recent speech before the Seventh Communist Congress, declared that China may taste the bitter experiences forced on the small nations of Europe when the American forces land on China.

## THE I.R.A.A.

### Powerful Body Contributed Greatly to War Effort

Following the organization of the National Volunteer Corps the Imperial Rule Assistance Association held a ceremony of dissolution at the official residence of the Prime Minister on June 13 and by the dissolution the mission of the I.R.A.A., as a propelling organ for the advancement of the national movement during the last four years and a half was brought to an end. The lapse of four years and a half was by no means long, but this period was to Japan equal to 50 years in time of peace. Though the I.R.R.A. had its merits and demerits it performed its historical role.

It was on October 15, 1940, that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was formed. At that time everybody realized that along with the cry raised for the Showa Restoration the need for the reform of the internal structure for the purpose of bringing the China Affair to a successful conclusion was necessary. This popular sentiment flared up all over the country in the form of a movement for a new structure—a movement in which Prince Fumimaro Konoye was its central figure. The I.R.A.A. was organized as the central organ to direct the new structure.

### Many Questions Raised

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association made its appearance as an organization presiding over all other civilian organizations. The structure of the I.R.A.A. was composed of such bureaus as the General Affairs Bureau, System Bureau, Diet Bureau, Planning Bureau and Policy Bureau.

Before the lapse of half a year, however, the excess in the zeal of the movement became a subject of discussion. An argument was raised that the task of assisting the Imperial Rule should be performed through the Imperial Diet and that it is the spirit of the Constitution that the people at large may assist the Imperial Rule only through election. It was also claimed that the existence in the I.R.A.A. of such bureaus as the Diet Bureau, Planning Bureau and Policy Bureau would conflict with the Imperial Diet and the Government. The I.R.A.A. was also attacked from a legal standpoint. It was asked whether the Association was a political association or not. "If not, what is it then?"

When the first reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was effected after Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma, then Home Minister, had declared in the Diet that the I.R.A.A. was an official organization, the association degraded virtually into an auxiliary administrative organ of the government. In the next six months the I.R.A.A. devoted itself to the guidance of the spiritual training of the people. This period might be called the period of introspection for the I.R.A.A. However, the I.R.A.A. resumed its brisk activities together with the Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonendan or the Greater Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Association in the last general election and arrested great attention. The activity of the I.R.A.A. in the last general election became an issue in the Diet.

On the basis of the decision reached at a cabinet meeting regarding the control of national movement organizations, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association mustered other principal associations under its banner such as the Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonendan, Dai Nippon Romu Hokoku Kai or the association for rendering services to the State through labor, Shogyo Hokoku Kai or the association for services to the State through trade, Nogyo Hokoku Renmei or the league for services to the State through agriculture, the Nippon Maritime Association, Greater Japan Women's Association, Greater Japan Youths' Association and Mechanized Defense Association.

### National Organizations Unnecessary

With the intensification of the War of Greater East Asia the need is keenly felt of converting everything into fighting power and the existence of big national organizations for national movement became unnecessary. With the formation of the National Volunteer Corps all these associations dissolved on their own initiative, after having discharged their missions.

When the leading posts of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were mainly occupied by bureaucrats soon after the organization of the association and when it manifested bluntly its character as an auxiliary administrative organ of the government, the people's interest in the I.R.A.A. rapidly dwindled. Nonetheless, the I.R.A.A. as an auxiliary administrative organ of the government contributed much toward the enforcement of government policies. It is impossible to overlook the services the I.R.A.A. rendered in the formation of the system of Tonarigumi or the Neighborhood Associations. It is partly due to the existence of the Tonarigumi system that despite an extensive devastation brought about by air raids, peace and order are firmly maintained and the one hundred million people are in a position to exert their utmost efforts for the prosecution of the war.

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, invited to his official residence Vice-President Taketora Ogata and other leading members of the Association on May 15 and made the following speech:

"The opportunity for smashing the enemy is approaching. We face a serious moment when the one hundred million people of the Empire must march forward courageously for the attainment of the object of the war by manifesting their total power. In accordance with the requirement of an impending decisive battle the Government has decided to organize the National Volunteer Corps by reorganizing the existing national system.

"During the last four years and a half since the formation of the Imperial Assistance Association in the autumn of 1940, the Association in close collaboration with the Government has contributed much toward the completion of a high degree State defense structure and its achievement will be recorded in the history of the Empire.

"In the light of the development of the war situation it is a natural requirement of the moment to organize the National Volunteer Corps by concentrating the energies and enthusiasm of the people and to convert the Corps into a battle formation in accordance with the development of the war situation. This is the reason why the Government has proposed to organize the National Volunteer Corps.

"The national movement which has developed all over the country under the name of the movement for the assistance of Imperial Rule is now to assume a concrete form. In this sense, I presume that the activity of the National Volunteer Corps is nothing but an extension of the movement for the assistance of the Imperial Rule undertaken by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

"On the basis of the above reason I propose to dissolve the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Association. The dissolution of these two associations does not mean a denial or termination of the movement for the assistance of Imperial Rule. In the present stage of the war I rather hope for the promotion further of such a movement."

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, especially the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Association, forms the kernel of the National Volunteer Corps. The I.R.A.M.A. is comprised of leaders of local districts. They will continue their movement for the defense of polity. It is impossible to organize any national system or a national battle formation without them.

## THE IMPERIAL OATH OF FIVE ARTICLES

### Japan's Ideals Expressed in Historical Document

By KI KIMURA

**The Imperial Oath of Five Articles**

No work of construction will ever attain success unless a historical retrospect is made from time to time and self-reflection is duly made. The greater such a work of construction, the more will this be necessary.

Such a gigantic work as the construction of a Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region which is so full of hope, glory and justice, has been unprecedented in the history of the human race. Thus, it is necessary that we should seek its historical counterpart and I am convinced that much hint will be given by a perusal of the history of the Meiji Restoration.

It may be said with truth that the aspirations of the Meiji Restoration are crystallized in the Imperial Oath of Five Articles, which after the lapse of some 70 years is connected with the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. This oath was first written by Kosei Yuri with a pencil on a rough paper during the disturbing days of the Restoration. After its revision jointly by Kotei Fukuoka and Koin Kido, one of the three great leaders of the Restoration, it was made the original text. It was promulgated by the Emperor Meiji on March 13, 1868 (the first year of the Meiji Era) in a solemn ceremony before all the Deities of Heaven and Earth.

In Japan it is the Imperial Rescripts that exercise a great influence over the actual life of the people. These are incomparable in their influence with such formal rescripts that are sent to Parliament by the King of England. Of the numerous Imperial Rescripts granted by the Emperor Meiji, the one given to the Army and Navy in the 15th year of the Meiji Era, the Imperial Rescript on Education granted in the 23rd year of the same and the Imperial Oath of Five Articles are known as the three great Imperial Rescripts.

It is the Imperial Oath of Five Articles that destroyed the old system of feudalism and laid the foundation of new Japan.

Thus, it is our fervent desire that the peoples of all the nations of Greater East Asia will pay their closest attention to the history of the Imperial Restoration so that they may be able to recite the Imperial Oath of Five Articles at a moment's notice. Some of our friends of the Common Prosperity Region must have tried to commit to memory the Declaration of American Independence or the last words of Admiral Nelson, but the time has already changed.

### The Imperial Oath

The Imperial Oath of Five Articles is as follows:

1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established, and all measures of government shall be decided by public opinion.
2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the plan of the government.
3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people shall, as far as possible, be allowed to fulfil their just desires, so that there may not be any discontent among them.
4. Uncivilized customs of former times shall be broken through, and everything shall be based upon the just and equitable principle of nature.
5. Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the whole world, so that the welfare of the Empire may be promoted.

The above English translation was rendered by Dr. Dairoku Kikuchi, a world-famous mathematician, former president of the Kyoto Imperial University and Minister of Education. He went to England at the age of seven and was graduated from the Oxford University, after being educated in English schools.

After Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War, Dr. Kikuchi was asked by Britain to give a lecture on Japanese education. Almost simultaneously he was also asked by the Civic Forum of America, the president of which was then William H. Taft, afterwards the President of the United States to speak on the same subject. Dr. Kikuchi accepted the offer and spoke on "New Japan, its intellectual and moral development." He first spoke in New York and then at London.

It was on that occasion that Dr. Kikuchi translated the Imperial Oath of Five Articles which he wished to use in his lecture. English being his second language, he rendered the translation himself.

Since that time his translation of the above Rescript has been regarded as most authoritative. It has been quoted in many foreign books and magazines including the "Twentieth Century and After." The Imperial Rescript on Education has been also extensively quoted abroad. President Laurel's book entitled "The Forces That Make a Nation Great," also gives the same Rescript in whole. I found the translation the same as rendered by Dr. Kikuchi himself.

### Other Translations

Now, although foreigners are thus respecting Dr. Kikuchi's translation so much, some Japanese themselves are ignoring it all together. For example, I found the following translation of the same Rescript contained in the "History of Japan" in the "Tourist Library" published by the Board of Tourist Industry:

1. We will call councils and rule the nation according to public opinion;
2. Men of upper and lower classes without distinction shall be united in all enterprises;
3. Civil officials and military officers shall be so treated that they can attain their aims and feel no discontent;
4. Old unworthy way and customs shall be destroyed and the people shall walk along the highway of heaven and earth;
5. Knowledge shall be sought among the nations of the world and the Empire shall be led up to the zenith of prosperity.

The above translation was signed by M. G. Mori. It is apparent that Dr. Kikuchi's translation is far better than Mori's. If a translation made at a later date is better than the one made earlier, it may be used; but if not, the old and established one should be used as far as possible. Unless such a reverence is shown for the well established translations of such an important document as the Imperial Oath of Five Articles, it would be found inconvenient for foreigners wishing to learn or commit them to memory.

I am rather surprised to find the Government permitting such important documents like the Imperial Oath of Five Articles freely translated and put in publications for foreign readers. Attempts have been made to have an authorized translations of such works as Manyo and Noh play by holding meetings of a group of scholars. The Government should similarly establish the authorized translations of important Imperial Rescripts with the aid of scholars and linguistic experts and no other translations should be permitted to be used for important purposes.

### Promise Kept

The businessman had died and gone to . . . well not to Heaven. But hardly had he settled down for a nice long smoke when a hearty hand slapped him on the back, and into his ear boomed the voice of a persistent salesman who had pestered him much on earth.

"Well, Mr. Smith?" chortled the salesman. "I'm here for the appointment."

"What appointment?"

"Why, don't you remember?" the salesman went on. "Every time I came into your office, you told me you'd see me here."

### Anecdote

Teacher—Now, Pupil, what is an anecdote?

Pupil—A short, funny tale.

Teacher—Give me a sentence with the word "anecdote."

Pupil—A rabbit has four legs and an anecdote.

### Man Alive!

"Whaffo' you sharpenin' dat razor,?" asked Sambo's wife.

"Woman," replied Sambo, "They's a paih o' genumun' shoes under yo' bed. If they ain't no one in them shoes, I's gonna 'shave.'"

### Poor Worm

Willie: "Mum, that apple I just ate had a worm in it and I ate that too."

Mother: "Here, drink this water and wash it down."

Willie: "Oh, let him walk down."

### Explained

"Daddy, are those blackberries?"

"Yes, my son."

"Then, why are they red?"

"Stupid, boy! Because they're still green."

### For Speedy Distribution

Professor: "Jones, what would you say is the most effective agency for redistribution of wealth?"

Jones: "The wives, daughters and sons of rich men."